

free access to plenty of water. Should a tendency toward constipation occur during the late stages of pregnancy, moderate amounts of mild saline cathartics or mineral oil may be safely used to ease the condition.

With a planned diet, exercise and careful regular examinations of the bitch's condition, the breeder will find that many of the difficulties attending parturition will be lessened or abolished. The bitch in good condition at the close of gestation will have far less trouble in giving birth to her pups than will the bitch in poor condition, barring any nondietary troubles.

1. Morris, M. L. Recent Developments in Nutritional Research. J.A.V.M.A., 849:509-512 (1947).
2. Jensen, H. E. Nutritional Requirements of Small Animals. Allied Vet., 19:6:11-13 (1948).

“Antrycide”

R. M. Moore, V.M. 3

BRITISH research chemists have produced a new weapon in the fight against trypanosomiasis, the group of blood parasite diseases transmitted by the tsetse fly. It is claimed that a single treatment with the new drug, “Antrycide,” will cure cattle of the two worst forms of the disease, *Trypanosoma congolense* and *Trypanosoma vivax*. It is also claimed to have been used successfully against *T. brucei* in cattle, horses and dogs; *T. evansi* in camels, and *T. simiae* in pigs.

This new drug is not only claimed to cure sick animals but also to immunize healthy ones. Experiments still in progress have already shown that injections of “Antrycide,” via the subcutaneous route, will render cattle immune to various forms of the disease for six months or less; the period of immunity has not yet been exactly determined.

“Antrycide,” 4-amino-6 (2'-amino-6'-methylpyrimidy 1-4'-amino) quinaldine-1, has no toxic effects and produces no undesirable reactions in the animal locally or generally. Moreover, its administration is so simple that in areas where

veterinarians are scarce the farmer himself can be instructed on its use both prophylactically and therapeutically.

Supplies of this new drug are still limited for experimental purposes in the eastern part of Africa but will later on be extended to West Africa where the tsetse-borne blood parasites are found to be quite prevalent also.

Although this drug is not yet generally in the hands of American veterinarians and has only been proven against trypanosomiasis, it may be of value in the control of blood parasite diseases common to this country. Even though the anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale* or *A. centrale*) and piroplasmosis (*Babesia bigemina*) organisms are not directly related to the trypanosomiasis organisms they are all blood stream protozoans and may all be susceptible to “Antrycide.”

New Course

A course in the diseases of fur animals has been added to the curriculum of the College of Veterinary Medicine, the State College of Washington. The course includes discussion on bacterial, viral, nutritional and parasitic diseases of mink, fox and chinchilla. It will be given to the graduating seniors in veterinary medicine.

The class will be taught by Dr. John R. Gorham, assistant professor of Veterinary Hygiene and Pathology and Co-operating Agent, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A. Doctor Gorham is in charge of the Pullman Fur Animal Disease Research Laboratory which is a cooperative project between the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State College of Washington.

The fur animal industry has long felt the need for veterinarians who have special training in fur animal disease work. It is hoped that this course will in part fill the need.—*American Fur Breeder*

Federal studies indicate that penicillin has no application in the preservation of food.